EASTMAN BROS.

# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870. NO. 82.

## FOREIGN.

The Investment of Paris.

The Besieging Forces Constantly Strengthened by New Arrivals.

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Napoleon's Opinion of Bismarck's Terms of Peace.

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The Late Tiesiin Massacre.

England to Join France in Her Demand on China.

### FRANCE.

INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Later advices from the Prussian headquarters around Paris show that the army is quietly closing in around the city. They have made no effort thus far to bombard.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Times believes that the reduction of Paris will require considerable time.

The Canal de Lourcque has been drained by the Prussians, in order to deprive the Parisians of water.

Arrangements are making for Prussian batteries at Vitry Pull, Joinvilliers and St. Cloud, to bombard the city.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY LAST.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—The Prefect of the Nord telegraphs that the government here has received a French account of the recent battle in the south of Paris. His despatch is dated Lille, October 2.

"I have at last received the official report, carried by carrier pigeon, and dated September 30, giving the following details: Our troops to-day operated on the offensive, with the reconnoissance in force via Bicêtre. We occupied, successively, Merville and L'Hay, and established ourselves at Chevilly and Longboyau. All these positions were solidly occupied by Prussians, who were entrenched, and protected by numerous batteries of artillery and forts. In which artillery and musketry were used, our troops retreated in good order to the protection of the guns of Fort-aux-Hoctes and D'Ivry. The Mobiles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as were also those of the enemy. This despatch is signed 'General Trochu.'"

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Prussians took five hundred prisoners in front of Paris in the action of Saturday.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Another account from Paris says the Prussians made an engagement of six to seven thousand strong on Friday last. September 30 twelve hundred killed and wounded. Among the wounded was General Guillaume. Three hundred prisoners were also taken. The French forts were almost silent on Saturday and Sunday.

THE SIEGE FROM THE PARIS POINT.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Prussians assert that the fire from the forts around Paris is quite vigorous at times, but generally harmless. The impression is that this is designed to delude the Parisians into the belief that an effective defense is being made.

GERMAN RESERVES POURING FORWARD.

A despatch from Berlin says that another large body of Germans crossed the Rhine, and are moving on Mulhausen. Another body is near Soleburgh and Rockenhausen. A corps of a hundred thousand Germans is now forming at Toul. This force is designed to operate against Lyons or Dijon.

CHATEAU DUN, Oct. 3, via TOURS, Oct. 3.—The Prussians have arrived near Patay, in the Department of Loiret. They are also reported in force in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The latter have been reinforced, so they expect the Prussians will return in greater force.

NEUCHATEAU, via TOURS, Oct. 3.—One thousand Prussians have arrived at Bruyeres, 20 miles from Epinal, and that they go to join the corps of 30,000 now forming at Toul.

The German army which recently crossed the Rhine is marching on Belfort, and will occupy the Valley of the Doubs at once.

ORLEANS (via TOURS, Oct. 3.—The enemy is concentrating at Toury, where they are gathering quantities of supplies.

Pithiviers is still occupied by the enemy, who are pillaging all the environs.

RAMA, Oct. 3.—Prussians, with the aid of electric lights, were all last night crossing the Rhine at Mathausen.

THE PRUSSIAN REQUISITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Prussians have produced a demand of a hundred thousand francs monthly in each of the departments they now occupy, from which Germans are expelled by French authorities, the amount where they are confined exclusively to the municipal authorities.

A decree is also issued making registration for all at least one year old in the army. This, however, is not designed to collect provisions of private parties.

The regular payment of pensions has been secured in Paris, as well as the departments.

ARMS.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—News from Metz again confirms the reports of the excellent condition of Bazaine's army.

STRINGENT ORDERS FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—An official decree has been issued for enforcing discipline in the army. Very stringent measures have been taken with that view. Court martials will replace Councils of War. Summary trials will be had. There will be no interference in sentences of court martials. Article 8ix punishes with death desertion, treason, insubordination, pillage with or without arms, refusal to obey a superior, menaces to or assault on a superior, provocation to mutiny or want of obedience, and all acts of violence or revolting conduct, destruction of munitions with criminal purpose during war. Article Seven punishes officers or authorized to abet soldiers actually cowardly, or not surmising the places to which they are ordered. Article Eight punishes with death any one who sounds the cry of treason or panic. All non-military persons participating in any of the above offences may be subjected to the death penalty. Article Nine punishes with death, assisted by a force of gendarmes. Provost Marshals may issue orders to enforce these rules, and may upon their own authority make arrests. The whole of the decree is applicable to all armed forces of the Republic.

The Prefects of Provence have been ordered to proceed to mobilization and to report progress as often as every three days, under penalty of revocation for non-compliance.

These decisive measures meet with hearty approval from the whole population.

The Government is proceeding with finding means to prevent disorders at Lyons, where parties who usurped authority have just acquaintanced the properties of the religious corporations.

AN EXPOSE.

FERRIERES, Oct. 3.—Count Bismarck has made public the following statement: The reported conversation between the King and Napoleon, given by Count Hohenthal, correspondent of the London Times, and since extensively published, is founded throughout on mere invention.

THE PRUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.

A despatch from the Emperor to the Empress, forwarded after the first two battles, has been discovered, and published at Tours, says: "Everything despairs is received," and adds, "Have you considered the consequences of a return to Paris under the present circumstances? Address me the responsibility of advising you. If you have not decided, would it not be best to have it stated to the country that I have gone to Paris to see what can be done to re-organize a second army, provisionally entrusting the command in chief of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine."

NAPOLEON ON BISMARK'S PEACE PROPOSITION.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Sir Stevenson Arthur Lennox, who was selling Sandwich fellow-citizens, has now, headed "The Proposition of the Emperor" in the Times, a correspondence which he had had with Favre. Bismarck sent to Wilhelmshohe an exact report of the interview. The Emperor thus abandoned his right to secrecy. The following Castlemen set out for the Prussian head-quarters with the following note wholly in the Emperor's handwriting:

"In sending me news every day of events which has happened since the hour Providence ordained that I should be taken prisoner, I have not left the opinion of his prisoner on the trials which God Providence has imposed on France in what he believes to be the interest of Germany. The Count's communications confirm that opinion, but it is better that I say it myself. To this two-fold expression of my thoughts. Until the 4th of September, the reserve to which I have adhered alone forbids, to my firm resolve to submit in full liberty, to act in accordance with the purposes of the country. Since the 4th of September, I could not but with that Prussia, which I have made great, and which I love, should be free from all fear of the return of a power which I raised in driving the invader beyond her natural frontier. In approaching the Count as they did, in the 14th of July, authority made arrests. The character of the war, thinking to be rid of the responsibility of it, I have left the public in the intolerance of which my government has been accused. I have left nothing to destroy the effect of the motives which they have not to accept the conditions offered. It was, above all, necessary that the Empress and the Prince Imperial when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France. The Count submitted to me the conditions of peace. They refused was necessary to the reconstruction of a regular government, and he is astonished that the offer of a million men and two milliards has been rejected. I have given my opinion upon what to consider good for the future of this unfortunate war. No one could blame a President for having refused such an ingredient step by refusing to accept my counsel. After all, nothing is changed in my past. A dual like that which is being fought between France and Germany can be brought to an end by two means—by force of arms, or by the voluntary submission of the adversaries, or by their close and loyal reconciliation. First of all, then, the Count could to have to send a weekly courier from Paris, and to have notice when the bombardment will commence. I received an answer from the Count refusing the latter request, and promising me with all possible military proceeding, but conceding the other one, in case the contents of the despatches for the War Department did not relate to military affairs. Bismarck, however, questions the propriety of sending diplomatic negotiations from the heart of a besieged city. The latter fact is obviously that of the neutral powers, who had removed their representatives to Tours

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

## REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

**Appointments as Sponsors.**

The following are already announced by the State Committee:

Governor R. J. OGLESBY will speak as follows:

Joliet, Wednesday, October 5, at 1 p. m.
Ottawa, Thursday, October 6, at 1 p. m.
Galesburg, Saturday, October 8, at 1 p. m.
Peoria, Monday, October 10, at 1 p. m.

[Governor Oglesby will speak only as announced by the Committee.]

Hon. JESSE K. DATES, State Treasurer, will speak as follows:

Joliet, Wednesday, October 5.
Ottawa, Thursday, October 6.
Granville, Friday, October 7.
Galesburg, Saturday, October 8.
Knoxville, Monday, October 10.
Peoria, Tuesday, October 11.
Lacon, Wednesday, October 12.
Lowell, Thursday, October 13.
Ottawa, Saturday, October 15.
Morris, Monday, October 17.
Joliet, Tuesday, October 18.
Peoria, Friday, October 21.
Bloomington, Saturday, October 22.
Lincoln, Monday, October 24.
Springfield, Tuesday, October 25.
Jacksonville, Wednesday, October 26.
Carlinville, Thursday, October 27.
Alton, Friday, October 28.
Belleville, Saturday, October 29.
Mt. Carmel, Monday, October 31.
Olney, Tuesday, November 1.
Vincennes, Wednesday, November 2.
Terre Haute, Thursday, November 3.
Lafayette, Friday, November 4.
Logansport, Saturday, November 5.

Hon. ISAAC H. HARRIS, candidate for State Prison Commissioner, will speak as follows:

Joliet, Wednesday, October 5.
Ottawa, Thursday, October 6.

### THE PORT-OF-ENTRY RULES.

It is, perhaps, too early, in advance of their actual trial, to determine that the regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury under the Interior Port-of-Entry bill, will prove in some of our communities to be unsound, as embarrassment to direct importation. The regulations are long and apparently minute, and provide for numerous new manipulations of the goods by the officers, and for new and numerous forms and oaths. The whole machinery requires as much oil to overcome the friction, and results in the unreeling of so large a quantity of red tape. How far these increase the fees, remains to be seen. They must scarcely increase them to an extent sufficient to offset the saving in cartage the gain which accrues from saving the interest on the amount of the duties.

The regulations are, in brief, that wines, liquors, and explosive articles are excluded from the act; that the bill of lading or invoice must specify the port of interior destination at which the goods are to be shipped; that such merchandise must be conveyed only by bonded common carriers, and must be conveyed in sealed cars, under the custody of the agent of the customs. It is not quite clear why a railroad company should be obliged to give bonds for goods which are never intrusted to its possession, but always remain in that of the customs officer; nor that railroads will find it convenient to carry such bonded goods in the rear car or in a small compartment of a car, and, while allowing them to be always in charge of the customs officer, to still be responsible for their safe delivery themselves. The railroads, besides giving bonds, and allowing a customs officer access to the goods, are required by the minutes of Inspectors on the route, who, it appears, are also to examine and be responsible for them. How this tripartite and conflicting responsibility can be reconciled, remains to be seen in practice. In addition to this, the goods must, by the means of conveyance, or they said must be "designated by the Secretary of the Treasury."

From this we gather that every railroad proposing to carry bonded goods must have certain "bonded cars," capable of being securely sealed, and officially designated as sufficient by the department, and running to the port of destination.

If within twenty-four hours after the arrival of goods under the interior-port system, the owner does not make his entries and give his bond, they will be sent to the general warehouse, whereby he loses the benefit of the act.

While the Secretary, in Article 1 of his instructions, says that the imported merchandise "shall pass through without being subject to appraisement and liquidation of duties at the port of first arrival," yet, in Article 8, he says that, when the entries and bill of lading are presented by the owner to the collector or deputy at the first arrival, "the proper officer will verify them and estimate the duties." How can he estimate the duties in New York when the goods are not to be appraised until they reach Chicago, and when the invoice is not required to be produced? Does the Secretary mean that there shall be two appraisements of the goods, and two estimates of the duties—one in New York and the other in Chicago? If so, and if they differ, as they are likely to, in many details, which is to prevail? Why must duties on the goods be estimated at all in New York, since they are not payable there? And why must the owner give bonds in New York, in order to get the goods consigned, not to himself, nor even to a railroad company, but to a customs officer in Chicago, with another customs officer in charge of them on the way, with traveling expenses paid, and still other customs officers to look at the goods, or the seal which covers the car which contains them, at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, or other judiciously selected points on the way. A cursory glance at the very slight regulations imposed by us with the view that they may be practically complied with, suggests, if so, these inconsistences and probably be endured until they can be cured by an amended act of Congress, beginning with some of the Secretary's red tape, and official fleas.

### LOGAN'S DEMOCRATIC BOLDOG.

The Copperhead press, led by the Chicago *Times*, have revived against General John A. Logan the baseless story which they invented for the campaign of 1868, viz.: that while he was a member of the Democratic party, in the good standing of a spring of 1861—he recruited a regiment in Egypt for the rebel service. It is part of our business, as Republicans, to defend General Logan—some while he is absent—for Whatever it is in the power of his friends, as a Democrat, was not necessary for him to take, to avoid being with a party far inferior to him in patriotism and brains. But reliance to the particular charge it is that, had it been true, General Logan actually the fictitious regiment into the service he would have never lost his high standing in the Democratic party. In such case, he would probably have received the coarse clothing for the mercenary of the Copperhead war market, and that the American wool-grower pays more bounty, in the way of increased price to the carpet mill, on every twenty-five square yards of carpet in the house than the "protection" or advantage he ever derived on his wool under the tariff. Mr. Harris suggests, as a test, that Congress equalize the duties on fine and coarse wools, and then notice who will howl.

If anybody is in doubt of his ability to write a book, especially about farming, he would do well to turn to Mr. Greeley's xxxviii chapter of "What I Know," &c., entitled "Silence on a Fact." The most important truths that H. G. desires to convey in the chapter are, that stone are sometimes handy, but oftener in the way; that they are plentier in some places than in others; that those which are not wanted now may be of use by and by, and that the best thing a farmer can do is, if they are deep under the surface, to work them up on top, and pile them up to vot, or stow them in a pile in the edge of his woods. All this is very, or may not, be true. But in May 18, Mr. Greeley began with a fact—a new on campaigning, in which he traces the history of the globe from its primeval gaseous condition, through the laws of Solar-ion, the air to existence, the carbonification, the Arctic Mammoth and Palmer periods, the coal formation, glacial, and historical periods, finally arriving at the era of "the general diffusion of stones, not in place, but more or less triturated," which is a period more familiar to the farmers than the geologists. "These stones," says Mr. Greeley, after its exordium, "are sometimes a facility, but oftener an impediment to efficiency in agriculture." We should feel sufficiently disposed to deny this proposition if it were possible. But if we deny that the stones are a facility, we admit that they are an impediment; and we think the impression that they are an impediment, Mr. Greeley will argue that they must be a facility. Mr. Greeley is evidently writing about farming in order to get back from his writing the money he has lost at farming. From this standpoint, the book is excellent, and we advise every farmer to buy it and lend it to his neighbor to read.

The Providence *Journal* is industriously at work to reduce the price of butter, which it asserts is unjustifiably high. This paper proposes that the public shall either discontinue its use altogether, or use it in the most sparing manner. The discontinuance of the use of butter, it is thought, will reduce the price at once. Butter, it is argued, contains nothing that is essential to the human body. Its use might be dispensed with altogether, and no person would suffer the least in health. It is purely a luxury, and in no sense a necessity, and, like the majority of luxuries, has its evil effects. It affects the complexion, and a great promoter of bilious complaints. It is now very high, and it is thought the price will advance seriously the coming season. Perhaps there is no other article in such general use—that could so easily be dispensed with, and its disuse for six months would be found to have a most economic effect upon the expenses of the table.

The annual export of butter does not exceed $500,000, but that of American cheese now reaches nearly $9,000,000. So large an interest naturally springs up in this thread which justifies an annual increase in its production beyond the demand for home consumption, the price of butter will be maintained. The manufacture of cheese is rapidly increasing in this country, and there is a demand for it all the world. These cheese factories are established in all the agricultural districts, and the production of "country butter" has consequently been discontinued. It is no unusual thing for farmers to sell their milk to the cheese-makers, and buy their butter from town or merely make enough for their own use. It is more profitable to sell the milk at their own door than to make butter and take it to town in small quantities for sale. Should the foreign demand for cheese fall off, then the price of butter will decline.

The utility of ballooning seems at last to be demonstrated, now that the world is indebted to this art for the means of communication with the outside prepared in chief city. The aerial trips performed by various balloonists from Paris have had the most practical ends in view, and have generally accomplished them. M. Lissandier, in the last, succeeded in delivering 25,000 letters in the city by balloon, and the lines of French lines, besides distributing countless copies of the French proclamations, in German, among the troops of the besieging armies. All important inventions arise out of the exigency which demands them. The paper-ballon is the first act of aerial travel has been slower than it steam travel, because we have less pressed need or desire to travel through the air. But let a great city like Paris be besieged for three months and aerial travel will become a frequent and a sensational mode of navigation. The Prussians if they really desire to stop all communication of news between Paris and the outside world, will have to send up balloons of their own to capture those of the French, and this might lead to new methods of aerial warfare, as well as navigation, which would have a peculiar fascination for the French imagination. If it is glorious "*Mourir Pour la Patrie*," on the dead level of mother earth, to die for one's country a height of two or three miles above the earth, must be the height of glory.

It is a principle in the code deallo which the Mutuals, of New York, seem to have forgotten, that the challenging party cannot select the time, place and weapons. These are as important as the duel itself as is the code of honor. Whom, therefore, the Mutuals challenge all the world to a trial with them on their own grounds, and subject to their own conditions in other regards, they demonstrate to the world that they do not desire the challenge to be accepted, rather than that they do. Still, it will be expedient for all other mines to accept this challenge without complaint as to terms. If they are beaten, it is not a fair beat, according to the terms of the challenge. If they beat, it is not a fair beat, after all, depends essentially on the players, and not on the ground or the audience, the victory will be all the more conclusive, as to their own relative merits, as compared with the Mutuals. A national ball club tournament for the championship would form a fitting culmination to the progress of the national game heretofore. It would show to the world that, while the empires of the old continent can find no better use for their young men than to set them shooting each other's throats, the free Republican of America are having a good time generally, at base ball. In a word, that here, under a Republican administration, everything is lovely and the aquatic animal is suspended at a remarkable altitude.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* cites a striking instance of the mode in which capitalists, or those reputed to be such, may obtain three uses of capital not their own, and draw three interests on it "Whenever a country at rich interests in foreign exchange firm in good credit draws its bills at sixty days for one million, and sells them in New York for gold. They will obtain at once each of his ventures of $1,000 in gold, which they will buy and transport to their own country. The statement contained in the last sentence is open to objection. The articles on the Paris Exhibition in the New York *Tribune* and *Times* during the last summer, will convince to several well recognized facts in gold players; the correctness of which is not disputed by any one, and from which the inference of the cause in still "wholly unknown." We briefly recapitulate:

A dissection of the integral solar ray shows that the dark colored portions—the violet, indigo, and blue—are more highly active in their action on earthly substances than the other portions of the ray. They induce chemical changes in terrestrial compounds which the lighter colored rays do not.

Chemical changes and electrical disturbance, or excitation, are coexistent; indeed they are the same equivalents of each other, like heat and motion.

The sun spots are dark colored; hence, when the solar surface is partially obscured by spots, the earth receives a greater proportion than usual of the rays which produce chemical changes and electrical and magnetic excitations on the earth and the atmosphere.

Hence, the telegraphic wires are highly excited, with their phenomena of disturbed needles, and increased auroral display.

Astronomy has already answered the questions refurred to.

### THE NORTHWEST.

**IOWA.**

The hog cholera has broken out in the western part of Marion County. Several farmers have lost twenty or thirty head each.

The editor of the Keokuk *Democrat* has been presented with a sweet potato raised in Marion County that was twelve inches long, fifteen inches around, and weighed four and a half pounds.

John J. Gaisser, an old resident of Ottumwa, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging himself. Drinking was the cause.

The wife of William Hintz, of Keosauqua, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging herself. No reason for the act is stated.

**WISCONSIN.**

A Wisconsin *Farmer* recently fixed himself for sardines at court.

The Dunn County *News* says that the rats in the vicinity of Menomonie are having "hell at both ends of the route. Everyone now expects to see this road in successful operation by the 1st of January.

The St. Croix *Republican* tells of a farmer, of Star Prairie, who will have a second crop of flax, from seed planted in July. If the weather is favorable for a few days longer.

The Prairie du Chien *Union* states that a Norwegian woman, living near Bailey's Ferry, was while hunting her cows, gored by an ox, and her abdomen torn open from one side to the other, making a gash eighteen inches long. She died soon after, and, four weeks to a day from the time of the injury, she was helping to stack grain.

The Rev. William Blades and wife celebrated their golden wedding, at Pilot, September 20. Mr. Blades, in the early days, was the Editor of the Detroit Methodist Episcopal Discipline.

"There is a colored man in the Michigan Penitentiary who has been there for ten years for murder, and he now insists that Lincoln's proclamation set him free, and asks the authorities to let him out.

**MINNESOTA.**

The inmates of mill at Minneapolis is being rebuilt. A stock company with $150,000 has been duly organized, and work has already commenced.

The St. Paul *Press* of October 1 says: "The first train on the Lake Superior & Mississippi has been completed to Red Wing, and in a few days, when properly ballasted, will be ready for the use of the public. An excellent bridge across the Mississippi, and next year the railroad will probably be completed to that place, which, we hope, will by that time be the terminus of the Northern Pacific road. This another of our great outlets to the East is rapidly approaching completion. Within the next two years, the Northern Pacific, connecting at Brainerd, will be completed, and communication are finished, furnish nearly an airline route to Chicago—almost as direct a route as it is possible to get."

**KANSAS.**

Great numbers of quails are visiting the gardens within the city limits of Lawrence and the surrounding country. The sanitary considerations may that this fact indicates a hard winter.

**NEBRASKA.**

The St. Louis *Republican* of October 2 gives the following as the official census of that city:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Ward, including Carondelet | 22,599 |
| Second Ward | 20,000 |
| Third Ward | 29,619 |
| Fourth Ward | 25,000 |
| Fifth Ward | 21,000 |
| Sixth Ward | 20,000 |
| Seventh Ward | 25,500 |
| Eighth Ward | 20,000 |
| Ninth Ward | 24,000 |
| Tenth Ward | 23,150 |
| Eleventh Ward | 20,000 |
| Twelfth Ward | 20,778 |
| Total of city | 319,981 |

The Brooklyn *Union* says very pleasantly goes off a good hit on the "Philosopher" of the New York *Tribune*: "Greeley never makes a speech, or writes an editorial, or publishes an almanac, or delivers a lecture, without speaking in his most decided fashion of the way he farms. In fact, the whole crop has since passed out of men's thoughts, or memories, except Horace's. Even the Fall Festival and old John Nash of Greece, but for the hints which Greeley gives, will be forgotten. It is, of course, necessary that we should mention the fact that Greeley has written a book on farming, and that the publication of the same by J. B. Ford & Co. is almost ready [90,000]."

The Marshall *Republican* of September 30 gives the following census of the various counties in Texas:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harrison | 16,000 | 7,000 |
| Marion | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Cass | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Bowie | 8,000 | 3,000 |
| Red River | 20,000 | 8,000 |
| Lamar | 20,000 | 8,000 |
| Fannin | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Grayson | 8,000 | 3,000 |
| Collin | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Dallas | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Denton | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Cooke | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Wise | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Tarrant | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Ellis | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Navarro | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Hill | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Limestone | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Freestone | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Leon | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Robertson | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Milam | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Falls | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Bell | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Coryell | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Bosque | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Hamilton | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Coleman | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Brown | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Comanche | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Eastland | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Erath | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Somervell | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Hood | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Parker | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Jack | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Wise | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Montague | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Clay | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Archer | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Young | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Jones | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Shackelford | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Stephens | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Palo Pinto | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Total | 1,467,221 | 1,597,621 | 1,631,000 |

The increase in the population of Texas in the cities and towns differ slightly from those we gave a fortnight ago. We, therefore, publish again a list of the cities and towns in the State which have now over 10,000 inhabitants, with their population in 1850 and 1860. It must, of course, be inferred that Boston's large increase in area renders much of the gain indicated by its present figures fictitious:

| | 1870. | 1860. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 250,000 | 178,903 | 137,846 |
| Brooklyn | 420,000 | 279,122 | 96,838 |
| New York | 1,000,000 | 813,669 | 515,547 |
| Albany | 70,000 | 62,367 | 50,763 |
| Cambridge | 50,000 | 39,113 | 26,060 |
| Charlestown | 30,000 | 28,323 | 17,216 |
| Chelsea | 30,000 | 18,547 | 8,693 |
| Lowell | 50,000 | 40,001 | 33,383 |
| Lynn | 30,000 | 28,233 | 14,257 |
| Roxbury | 50,000 | 25,137 | 18,364 |
| Salem | 30,000 | 24,117 | 14,820 |
| New Bedford | 30,000 | 22,300 | 16,443 |
| Worcester | 50,000 | 24,960 | 17,049 |
| Providence | 100,000 | 50,666 | 41,513 |
| Newport | 25,000 | 14,947 | 8,333 |
| Pawtucket | 30,000 | 10,857 | 7,650 |
| Woonsocket | 30,000 | 10,976 | 4,311 |
| Lowell | 50,000 | 40,001 | 33,383 |
| Lawrence | 30,000 | 17,639 | 8,282 |
| Newton | 30,000 | 12,609 | 6,371 |
| Nashua | 30,000 | 10,576 | 6,032 |
| Portsmouth | 30,000 | 9,738 | 9,738 |
| Manchester | 30,000 | 13,932 | 3,235 |
| Concord | 30,000 | 11,637 | 8,576 |
| Portland | 30,000 | 26,341 | 15,218 |
| Bangor | 30,000 | 14,432 | 8,627 |
| Augusta | 30,000 | 7,808 | 7,808 |
| Hallowell | 30,000 | 4,697 | 4,697 |
| Gardiner | 30,000 | 5,800 | 5,800 |
| Rockland | 30,000 | 8,150 | 3,238 |
| Baltimore | 300,000 | 212,418 | 169,054 |
| Annapolis | 30,000 | 8,625 | 8,625 |
| Cumberland | 30,000 | 10,067 | 8,627 |
| Frederick | 30,000 | 8,968 | 8,968 |
| Hagerstown | 30,000 | 7,197 | 7,197 |
| Washington | 150,000 | 61,122 | 40,001 |
| Georgetown | 30,000 | 9,202 | 9,202 |
| Alexandria | 30,000 | 12,652 | 8,459 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The war increased the sale of lager in Buffalo 11,250 barrels over the previous year.

The dance known fraternally as the German is now called Le Grande cotillion.

A strolling Jew in Boston employs three thousand hands.

The Shaker mills at Enfield, N. H., have suspended and will be discharged all their hands.

The yacht Dauntless cost Fisk, Jr., Palmer, $80,000: Steeple, $9,000; Era, $15,000; Vesta, $37,000; Fleetwing, $7,000; Phantom, $16,000; Arrow, $5,000; Rambler, $20,000; Fidgeon, $25,000; Halcyon, $32,000; Fleetwing, $45,000; and the old Henriette, $100,000.

A murderous English engineer has invented a projectile, filled with petroleum, for the destruction of the Prussians. An exchange suggests that a saver and more economical method would be to use the work of extermination would be to send it in the shape of cigars, accompanied by a list of "patent safety lamps."

Nicaragua has a whole lake of mineral water, which not only cures all cutaneous diseases, but takes away all appetite for liquor.

The mean watch is seized by inspectors in the London docks, and sold for the duties. Watches but melted into fat, and sold to the manufacturers of fresh butter.

The largest paper stock just landed at Boston consists of forgotten ballots on Napoleon's plebiscite of May last.

A resident of Richmond was so determined on suicide that she cut off the tube of tea samovar pump and swallowed it, when the doctor attempting to relieve her found it impossible to get it out.

A young girl jumped into the water at Hamilton foot into the river at Buffalo, a few days since, for the purpose of drowning herself, but, after coming into contact with the water changed her mind, so as far changed her mind as to be glad to be taken out and restored to her by a boatman.

The mill for the manufacture of paper at Taylorsburgh, Va., is nearly completed. The water is now in motion in the flumes, and the most important proportions. The people in the neighboring counties are engaged in gathering and getting the rags, and large quantities are brought in market. One house in Petersburg took in upward of 30,000 pounds between daylight and dark, and it is said that the receipt of rags in the city during the day reached 100,000 pounds.

—A letter from London, Sept. 14, says: "The yearly exercise of the Penitentiary Act has been executed to the extra for its perfection, and, to state it has done wonders; but it is no secret now that the Home Office is not satisfied with the result it has broken down. The whole system, from the cells to its further advance, is suffering dangerously for want of room. The cells are overcrowded, three hundred persons, some out of every thousand, are huddled together, and, around the jail and demanded the law, the prisoners are not allowed to work, and they refused to exercise the laws. The Sheriff of Middlesex, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Clay, M. P. again condemned the keys, and the fourth session of the Parliament will be asked to pass the bill."

The mob that began to break open the stores with clubs and stones, on Wednesday night, in Jersey City, was composed of a gang of professional thieves, who had congregated there to the necessity of choosing between two evils—starving or stealing. They chose the latter, and proceeded to business. The mob entered, under the negro, and the cry of "Bread!" Bread!" Many of the women put sack of Alma's grave. The first store entered was a grocery, and the first article purchased was not to hang him immediately. Several stores were entered, and the mob then started back to town with him, but, before they got to the ferry, the Sheriff's posse came up and rescued the prisoner, who is now in safe keeping.

The Nurnberg *Correspondent* says that the Prussian Government has prohibited the exportation of rags from Germany. The reason assigned is that the rags are needed for the manufacture of paper for cartridges, and that the supply is insufficient for the wants of the army.

The Rev. William Blades and wife celebrated their golden wedding, at Pilot, September 20. Mr. Blades, in the early days, was the Editor of the Detroit Methodist Episcopal Discipline.

"There is a colored man in the Michigan Penitentiary who has been there for ten years for murder, and he now insists that Lincoln's proclamation set him free, and asks the authorities to let him out.

**MINNESOTA.**

The inmates of mill at Minneapolis is being rebuilt. A stock company with $150,000 has been duly organized, and work has already commenced.

—The St. Paul *Press* of October 1 says: "The first train on the Lake Superior & Mississippi has been completed to Red Wing, and in a few days, when properly ballasted, will be ready for the use of the public. An excellent bridge across the Mississippi, and next year the railroad will probably be completed to that place, which, we hope, will by that time be the terminus of the Northern Pacific road. This another of our great outlets to the East is rapidly approaching completion. Within the next two years, the Northern Pacific, connecting at Brainerd, will be completed, and communication are finished, furnish nearly an airline route to Chicago—almost as direct a route as it is possible to get."

**KANSAS.**

Great numbers of quails are visiting the gardens within the city limits of Lawrence and the surrounding country. The sanitary considerations may that this fact indicates a hard winter.

**NEBRASKA.**

The St. Louis *Republican* of October 2 gives the following as the official census of that city:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Ward, including Carondelet | 22,599 |
| Second Ward | 20,000 |
| Third Ward | 29,619 |
| Fourth Ward | 25,000 |
| Fifth Ward | 21,000 |
| Sixth Ward | 20,000 |
| Seventh Ward | 25,500 |
| Eighth Ward | 20,000 |
| Ninth Ward | 24,000 |
| Tenth Ward | 23,150 |
| Eleventh Ward | 20,000 |
| Twelfth Ward | 20,778 |
| Total of city | 319,981 |

The Brooklyn *Union* says very pleasantly goes off a good hit on the "Philosopher" of the New York *Tribune*: "Greeley never makes a speech, or writes an editorial, or publishes an almanac, or delivers a lecture, without speaking in his most decided fashion of the way he farms. In fact, the whole crop has since passed out of men's thoughts, or memories, except Horace's. Even the Fall Festival and old John Nash of Greece, but for the hints which Greeley gives, will be forgotten. It is, of course, necessary that we should mention the fact that Greeley has written a book on farming, and that the publication of the same by J. B. Ford & Co. is almost ready [90,000]."

The Marshall *Republican* of September 30 gives the following census of the various counties in Texas:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harrison | 16,000 | 7,000 |
| Marion | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Cass | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Bowie | 8,000 | 3,000 |
| Red River | 20,000 | 8,000 |
| Lamar | 20,000 | 8,000 |
| Fannin | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Grayson | 8,000 | 3,000 |
| Collin | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Dallas | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Denton | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Cooke | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Wise | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Tarrant | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Ellis | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Navarro | 12,000 | 4,000 |
| Hill | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Limestone | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Freestone | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Leon | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Robertson | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Milam | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Falls | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Bell | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Coryell | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Bosque | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Hamilton | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Coleman | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Brown | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Comanche | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Eastland | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Erath | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Somervell | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Hood | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Parker | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Jack | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Wise | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Montague | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Clay | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Archer | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Young | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Jones | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Shackelford | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Stephens | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Palo Pinto | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| Total | 1,467,221 | 1,597,621 | 1,631,000 |

The increase in the population of Texas in the cities and towns differ slightly from those we gave a fortnight ago. We, therefore, publish again a list of the cities and towns in the State which have now over 10,000 inhabitants, with their population in 1850 and 1860. It must, of course, be inferred that Boston's large increase in area renders much of the gain indicated by its present figures fictitious:

| | 1870. | 1860. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 250,000 | 178,903 | 137,846 |
| Brooklyn | 420,000 | 279,122 | 96,838 |
| New York | 1,000,000 | 813,669 | 515,547 |
| Albany | 70,000 | 62,367 | 50,763 |
| Cambridge | 50,000 | 39,113 | 26,060 |
| Charlestown | 30,000 | 28,323 | 17,216 |
| Chelsea | 30,000 | 18,547 | 8,693 |
| Lowell | 50,000 | 40,001 | 33,383 |
| Lynn | 30,000 | 28,233 | 14,257 |
| Roxbury | 50,000 | 25,137 | 18,364 |
| Salem | 30,000 | 24,117 | 14,820 |
| New Bedford | 30,000 | 22,300 | 16,443 |
| Worcester | 50,000 | 24,960 | 17,049 |
| Providence | 100,000 | 50,666 | 41,513 |
| Newport | 25,000 | 14,947 | 8,333 |
| Pawtucket | 30,000 | 10,857 | 7,650 |
| Woonsocket | 30,000 | 10,976 | 4,311 |
| Lowell | 50,000 | 40,001 | 33,383 |
| Lawrence | 30,000 | 17,639 | 8,282 |
| Newton | 30,000 | 12,609 | 6,371 |
| Nashua | 30,000 | 10,576 | 6,032 |
| Portsmouth | 30,000 | 9,738 | 9,738 |
| Manchester | 30,000 | 13,932 | 3,235 |
| Concord | 30,000 | 11,637 | 8,576 |
| Portland | 30,000 | 26,341 | 15,218 |
| Bangor | 30,000 | 14,432 | 8,627 |
| Augusta | 30,000 | 7,808 | 7,808 |
| Hallowell | 30,000 | 4,697 | 4,697 |
| Gardiner | 30,000 | 5,800 | 5,800 |
| Rockland | 30,000 | 8,150 | 3,238 |
| Baltimore | 300,000 | 212,418 | 169,054 |
| Annapolis | 30,000 | 8,625 | 8,625 |
| Cumberland | 30,000 | 10,067 | 8,627 |
| Frederick | 30,000 | 8,968 | 8,968 |
| Hagerstown | 30,000 | 7,197 | 7,197 |
| Washington | 150,000 | 61,122 | 40,001 |
| Georgetown | 30,000 | 9,202 | 9,202 |
| Alexandria | 30,000 | 12,652 | 8,459 |

### Sun Spots.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* gives an account of observations being made near that city, by Professor Langley, on the sun spots, and says:

"The side of the sun now turned toward us is full of spots, which are visible to the naked eye, and in all stages of growth, while the opposite side, to be presented in a few days, is a fair view of a comparatively new.

Speaking of the canopy of Chinese workmen, now brought to Bethlehem, N. J., by Captain Hoppin, and the home of Chinese shoemakers at South Amboy, the Trenton *State Gazette* says:

"The most not raise a third and by far the most important consideration of these experiments is the effect produced by the appearance of the Chinese in the vicinity. On Saturday night last Mr. Hoppin's cries for police—either Chinese or English—pleased the fair summer was like a fire alarm. Hundreds of people were attracted to the scene from all of us. They found a number of Chinese in terror at the approach of the crowd, which they seemed to think was a reasonable fear, and some from all points of danger, while they consume most of the wines and cigars themselves that are intended for the wounded. Their efforts to raise funds were successful, other Indians were all they could muster, and the whole family of Celestials were safely quartered in the cellar of the house. The police force was increased to a dozen men, and the Chinese are now left undisturbed. The Chinese are now left undisturbed. The Chinese are now left undisturbed. The

## COURT HOUSE MATTERS.

### The "Buckled" Hook—Hook vs. Lotz & Son.

### A Final Settlement Had—$1,000 to be Paid.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors met at 10 A. M. yesterday, in the County Clerk's office. There were present—Supervisors Hoffman, Chairman; Dunnish, Sanders, Sexton, Supervisor Wait, and Clerk Wilson.

General Miller, foreman of repairs.

Supervisor Wait moved that a call for an election of a carpenter for the Court House building expire.

Carried.

An informal ballot was taken, resulting: John Hall, 2; Russell Warner, 1. On the sixteen years ballot Mr. Hall received 12 for the term and was declared elected.

A ballot was taken to fix the salary, as follows: $1,500, 1 vote; $1,600, 1 vote.

Supervisor Dunnish moved that the salary be fixed at $1,600, including all ordinary repairs, estimates, etc.

The motion prevailed.

ALL OLD STUFF.

Supervisor Sexton moved to take up the claim of Lotz & Son for $1,501, being the balance due on the roof which "buckled."

Mr. Hook said the roof was not constructed according to specifications.

Mr. Lotz, who asked the committee to read the specifications and see if they corresponded with the roof.

Mr. Hook said he had made a plan for the roof, Mr. Gregory's roof, and he wanted to know if Lotz & Sleeper used that plan. He wanted to answer the questions of the specifications and ordered him to do so based on the specifications and the plan for the roof. He would not take the (Hooty) plan of the roof. He would not take the (Hooty) plan of the roof. All the trials were based on the plan of Mr. Gregory's roof. Lotz & Son had the same plan of the roof as Gregory's roof. Lotz & Son had the same plan as Gregory's roof. Lotz & Son had the same plan as Gregory's roof.

Mr. Lotz said the roof was constructed according to specifications.

Mr. Hook, continued, that Lotz & Son had the plan on his own authority, and he (Hook) had not authorized it. He (Hook) had the best builder roofs than architects could plan, and he would have them in the future. He (Hook) was a builder of the old city, and he (Hook) was a builder of the new city. There is a total loss in the roof of $2,500. The property of Mr. Gregory will exhibit four millions; owing to some of the wealthy men residing in the city, and some thousands of the finest provisions from Germany where the means of the people are in many instances poor, and taxation is very high, and primitively German people. I might say, in the French people. I might say, in the French people. I might say, in the French

## THE COURTS.

### Order of Business in the United States Courts.

### Mythological History—Bankruptcy Proceedings—Taxation of Treasury Notes.

**United States Circuit Court.**

Before Hon. Samuel Blatchford.

The Court has directed the attendance of a grand jury in the Circuit Court, to be present on the 11th inst., viz., the 10th is a day by all counts to be inserted hereby.

After the business for the October Court shall have been disposed of, the Court will, under the Bankrupt Act, proceed to the trial of petitions in bankruptcy, and of petitions for the discharge of bankrupts, and will hear and determine all such matters as may be brought before it.

The Court will hear motions for the discharge of bail, and for the assignment of bail-bonds, and will hear and determine the matter of the petition of Thomas Hoyne, Assignee of Bankrupt, for the allowance of his account as such assignee, and for the payment of a dividend thereon